The Bombay Gazette.

SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Sepp-ment-ry Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
,, VENICE	Rs. 156	Rs. 108	,, MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUBLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M. precisely, on their respective premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Callianjee Hunsraj, Esq., the mortgagee, on account of Bhanjee Jewraj and Sewjee Bhanjee, the mortgagors, the following properties in two lots:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Fazendary ground with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Neesandarachanda, admeasuring 8,169 square yards or thereabout, assessed under No. 45, bounded on the east by the house of Sha Ruttonsey Walljee, on the west by the house of Mohamed Dossa, on the north by the Chinch Bunder public road, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 2.

Immediately after.—All that piece of ground with the moiety or half part of the messuage, tenement or godown standing thereon, being the northern moiety of the house called or known by the name of Jankewalloo Vukhar, since converted into a large and pucka built dwelling house, situate in Dongrey Cooly Street, admeasuring in front 26 feet and 7 inches, at the back 26 feet and 9 inches in breadth, and 57 feet and 6 inches in length or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the Sweeper's passage, on the west by the public road called Dongrey Cooly Street, on the north by the house of Venaikrow Purushram, and on the south by the other moiety of the said messuage, assessed under No. 217, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1360.

Bombay, 18th February. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Col.ured Piece Goods.

20 Cases of Glasses 2nd and 3rd quality.
200 Fancy Railway Rugs.
1 Cask best Steel Pins.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Bay Arab Riding Horse.
1 Black Galloway.
1 Shigram with Horse and Harness.
By order of Muhmuntaun Sadhuram Pitty, and on account and risk of Mr Crustnarao Succaram, the first purchaser—
A German Shutter Carriage with Horse and Harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by R. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atlas, Paradise Lost, Virgin Gnin very, Pleiade, &c., at Cuma alla Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at her residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 86, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, by first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Shroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of H. D. Do a, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Chemical Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of fast-trotting Silver Grey Arab Horses, a handsome English-built self-driving Phaeton, a Bay Arab Brougham Horse, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Major F. H. Turner, Military Paymaster.

No Catalogues, but the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 13th February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

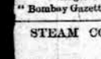
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1867.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.



THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE will be despatched on TUESDAY the 21st February, at 4 P.M., for Cochin, calling as under.

Another Steamer will be despatched on TUESDAY, 7th March, and every TUESDAY fortnight thereafter.

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Leave	Bombay	21st Feb.	Leave	Cochin	27th Feb.
,,	Ratnagherry	22nd ,,	,,	Beypore	28th ,,
,,	Malwan	22nd ,,	,,	Calicut	28th ,,
,,	Vingorla	22nd ,,	,,	Tellicherry	28th ,,
,,	Goa	23rd ,,	,,	Cannanore	28th ,,
,,	Carwar	23rd ,,	,,	Mangalore	1st Mar.
,,	Coompta	23rd ,,	,,	Coompta	2nd ,,
,,	Mangalore	24th ,,	,,	Carwar	2nd ,,
,,	Cannanore	25th ,,	,,	Goa	2nd ,,
,,	Tellicherry	25th ,,	,,	Vingorla	2nd ,,
,,	Calicut	25th ,,	,,	Malwan	3rd ,,
,,	Beypore	25th ,,	,,	Ratnaghery	3rd ,,
Arrive	Cochin	26th ,,	Arrive	Bombay	4th ,,

For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

THE S.S. INDIA, Captain DODERO, will be DESPATCHED on MONDAY MORNING, the 20th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, JOHN C. CLASS, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 17th February 1871.

RE THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, Deceased. Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1836 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS having Claims upon or against the Estate of The Right Hon'ble GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, late of Cairnes and Glenalmond in Scotland aforesaid, who died in Scotland aforesaid on the 20th day of September 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects with certified copy Extract Registered Holograph Settlement, Extract Registered Holograph Disposition of Heritage, and Testament Testamentar issued out of the Commissory Court of Perth, annexed, were on the 14th day of February 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HAMILTON MAXWELL of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the FIRM of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., and one of the Constituted Attorneys of Margaret Patton, Widow, the Relict and sole Executrix of the said Holograph Settlement of the said Right Honorable George Patton, deceased, are required on or before the 16TH DAY of MARCH 1871 to SEND to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Executrix in Scotland having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All PERSONS INDEBTED to the said ESTATE, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 16th day of February 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
Bombay, 17th February 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND Co. (LIMITED), MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalids' Foods)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS.
Sole Agents for
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT
CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES
Of every description.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful patterns,
FOR INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, OR PROFESSIONAL USE.

PATENT MEDICINES,
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(The only Importers in the Presidency.)

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading London Makers only.

SPECTACLES;
EYE GLASSES, AND EYE PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS,
AND
POCKET CASES OF INSTRUMENTS,
BY COXETER, MAW AND SON, AND OTHERS.

Price Lists free on application.

BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA.

BY GENERAL REQUEST,
MR. BIRCH
WILL REPEAT HIS
ENTERTAINMENT,
AT THE P. & O. BUILDING, MAZAGON.
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 20TH.

Doors open at 8-30; commence at 9 P.M.
Front Seats ..... Re 2 Back Seats ..... Re 1

SPORTING.—HORSES will be MEASURED at the Steward's Stand, Byculla, on MONDAY NEXT, the 20th February, at 7 A.M.

Honorary Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.
Bombay, 17th February 1871.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by MR. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, from 1st March, the HOUSE next to the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba—Apply at the Office of the Colaba Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circus.
Bombay, 9th February 1871.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Floor Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE,
PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING,
No. 283, Middle Colaba.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, most delightfully situated within an easy distance of the Fort, is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the comforts of a First-class English Home will do well to make early application, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Also a First-class BILLIARD TABLE.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
2, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Seoldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's names, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had in every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of MR. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale:—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.
B.A. s.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdools:—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Achar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

Conduct a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS in all its DEPARTMENTS.

Orders for Oilmanstores, Machinery, Contractors' Tools, &c., promptly executed.

Goods shipped or landed and forwarded to any Part of India.

Passages and Goods booked by any Steamer, and all information regarding the same forwarded on application.

Bombay, 1st February 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMRAWUTTEE STATE RAILWAY will be OPENED for GOODS and PASSENGER TRAFFIC on FRIDAY the 17th instant, and will be worked by this Company after that date.

Rates and Fares and all information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 16th February 1871. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TAPTEE NEW VIADUCT.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Agent to the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for the ERECTION of the TAPTEE NEW VIADUCT, near Bhoosawul, up to noon of the 21st February 1871.

Drawings can be inspected, and printed Specification and Form of Tender obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the sum of Ten Rupees.

HENRY P. LEMESURIER, Agent.
Bombay, 6th February 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 16th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February next.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

PURSUANT to Act X of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, the Indian Succession Act, 1865, notice is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIM against, the ESTATE of DADABHOY MANECKJEE VACCHA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, who died on or about the 26th day of October 1869, the PROBATE of whose WILL was on the 19th day of February 1870 GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BURJORJEE HORMUSJEE MANEKJEE VACCHA and NANABHOY BURJORJEE VACCHA, the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send in particulars of their said Claims in writing within six months from the date hereof to Messrs. KEIR, PRESCOT and WINTER, Solicitors, for the said Executors, at their Office, in Meadow Street, in the Fort of Bombay, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period the said Executors will distribute the Estate of the said Dadabhoy Manekjee Vaccha, deceased, in accordance with the terms of the Will, having regard only to such claims as shall then have been sent in.

All persons indebted to the said Estate of the said Dadabhoy Manekjee Vaccha, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Executors without delay.—Dated this 27th day of January 1871.

KEIR, PRESCOT and WINTER,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.—Delivery Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses. Likewise Deal each Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND (Tenth) of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED (Rs. 200) per SHARE (at the rate of 15 per cent.), for the Half-year ending 31st December 1870, will be PAID on and after the 27th instant (to the Registered Shareholders on the 6th instant) at the Office of Messrs. TAPTEE VURJIDAS and Co., Agents, No. 25, Apollo Street, between the hours of 12 noon to 3 P.M.

Share Certificates are required to be produced on Payment.

SHAVURSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 13th February 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court in Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme at an early day, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cumming, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be 1 per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on discounting of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Commercial Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandize for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of ¼ pie per cent. for the Interest found in the Banking business, and a commission of ⅜ pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment inside.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 120-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM-DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank
Bombay, No. 7, Caltabadevie Road 17th October 1870.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
GENERAL MERCHANTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
(Lithia, Potash, Soda, Tonic, Gingerade, Lemonade, &c.)
Of unsurpassed purity.

ALES AND STOUTS, LONDON BOTTLED,
By the leading Brewers, in Quarterly Consignments.

AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

ARCHERY, BILLIARD, CRICKET, FENCING, FISHING, RACKET, AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
By WINSOR and NEWTON.

CHOCOLATES, COCOA, COFFEE, AND CHINA TEAS.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, & SNUFFS,
And Smokers' requisites of every kind of the best qualities.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE,
Of the best descriptions.

FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
For Presentation and other purposes.

FILTERS,
For Domestic or Travellers' use.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,
Specially selected for the climate.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARES,
In the most elegant and useful modern designs.

JEWELLERY,
SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO PLATED WARE
Of the best London manufacture only, in large variety of New designs.

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
From CROSSE and BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, And others.

PARIAN STATUARY,
A beautiful selection of reproductions after the first Artists.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES.

STATIONERY,
Including writing appliances, useful or ornamental, of every kind.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
Dressing Bags and Cases, Portmanteaux, Travelling Bags, Trunks, and all Sundries.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
Of every description, and of the finest Brands.

Price List, free, on application.

BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,
(WATSON'S BUILDING,)

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, the Railway Stations and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill.

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs 4.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1.
BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8.
TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.
Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL,
FORBES STREET, FORT,
Near the "Bombay Gazette."

The above Hotel is well open to the Sea Breeze and possesses the largest and most comfortable Bed Rooms in the Fort. This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is personally conducted by the Proprietor, who is an Englishman. Terms—Rs. 4 and 5 per day. Baths and Attendance, FREE.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.

OOTACAMUND ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS FOR SEASON OF 1871.

Most Comfortable FAMILY APARTMENTS and BACHELORS' ROOMS en suite—SPLENDIDLY FINISHED ROW.

TABLE D'HOTE for SINGLE GENTS.

No expense nor trouble has been saved to render this favourite Establishment the most COMFORTABLE and RECHERCHE for its CUISINE and WINES under its present Proprietor and Management.

H. A. LEIGH, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First-class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any distance in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. No change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	96
32,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	600 ex div
1,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Rts. Issue	160
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	250 par.
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
21,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 76	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
5,000	150	all		Prove Land & Pier Co. Ld	154
750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,4	Nil	Fort Canning	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£21	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£4	14.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,106
...	£25	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	25 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,360
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
280	3,330	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,750	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	11	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,270
200	500	all	65 do.	Do. New	380
400	1,488	all	90 do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,950
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	2,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	1,000	1,000		Franji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	1,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,550
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	1,000	2 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	825
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	445
12	2,500	all	450	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
22	1,000	75	75 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
15	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,750	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,325
500	1,000	all	125 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,620
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	970
150	150	150	...	Broach Mills	270
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,400
750	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,200
3,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,065
300	1,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,275
750	1,500	1,350	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Prescher & Co.	415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	20
5	19	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	14
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	95
1,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
...	At sight	1s. 10d.
... Bank's	4 months' sight	1s. 10d.
... Credits	6 Do.	do. 1s. 10d.
... Documents	6 Do.	do. 1s. 11d.
...	At sight	100 7/16
...	30 days' sight	100
...	60 days' sight	99
...	At sight	par
...	30 days' sight	99
...	90 Do. do	226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

...and-a-half per cent	113
...per cent	106
...per cent.	98
...& half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	108
...per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
...'s' Debenture Loans	108
...'s' do. do.	106
...'s' do. do.	103
...r cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
...o. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

...nment Securities	4 per cent.
...nsile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

...igns, each	Rs. 10-8
...of England Notes	,, 10-1
...	,, 290
... Dollars	,, 220
...ne Pieces	,, 203
...ver	,, 106-1
...ef	,, 15-1
...ld 10oz. English	,, 16
...han Gold	,, 196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS. FEBRUARY 17.

..., Lieutenant, the Royal Regiment, on duty from ...mpore.

...jor, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, on leave, from ...

...Colonel, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

...Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from ...

...aptain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.

...utenant, Royal Artillery on duty, from Aden.

...Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.

...Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.

...Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.

...istant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from ...

...Captain, 30th Regiment, on leave, from Rawul Pindee

...ptain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

..., Assistant Surgeon, on leave, from Tanna.

...ptain, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, on leave, from Rajumpore.

...ajor, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 17.

...utenant, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Secundrabad.

...ving officers will leave to-day for England :—

...jor, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

...onel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

...Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty.

...ptain, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, on furlough.

...RTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

...rnment Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Feb. 15.)

...illiam Thomas McGrigor, Cantonment Magis-..., the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to ...ort of embarkation preparatory to proceeding ...n furlough, with effect from the 15th March

...e Edward Knox, Assistant Magistrate and ...llahabad, leave of absence for one month, with ...th March next, for the purpose of attending ...ion for high proficiency in Urdu to be held ...n April next.

...ces of the Reverend John Richard Baldwin are ... disposal of the Government of the Punjab

...W. H. Beckett reported his arrival at Allaha-...5th January 1871, and is posted temporarily to ...llahabad Division, which he joined on the ...the 23rd idem.

...H Mackesy, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd ...ted his arrival to this office on the 21st idem, ...the II. Allahabad Division on the 28th of the

...Rind, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, ...from the Dhoon to the Jounsar Division.

...R. Gardner, B.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd ...ppointed to the Public Works Department, and ...e Rajpootana State Railway, which he joined ...November last.

...leave of absence for ten weeks is granted to ...White, Executive Engineer, State Railway Sur-...ch date as he may avail himself thereof.

SHIPPING.

...Y FREIGHT REPORT—18TH FEBRUARY.

...tton	£2 15s. 0d. per ton.
...ces	£3 0s. 0d. ,,
...ds	£2 5s. 0d. ,,
... Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. ,,
...less Ships	£2 8s. 0d. ,,
...boins & Coir bills	£1 8s. 0d. ,,
...	£4 10s. 0d. ,,
...n	No ship loading
...ers	£3 10s. 0d.
...a Canal	£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
...ner Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
... Opium	Rs. 2500 per peagreet
...ng Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
...	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton
...tuary	Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
...	8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

...sel.	Commander.	From.
...(s)	Scott	Aden, Feb. 8.
...	Baker	Goa, Feb 15.
...	Lamont	Liverpool, Oct. 26.

DEPARTURES.

...sel.	Commander.	Destination.
...ham	Moreau	Calcutta via Malabar Coast.
...	Jones	Cochin.

...Vessels began to load yesterday—

...s to Coast an Goa.

..., to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

...chant	...	Mauritius.
...	...	Ola

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Maritana, 135 bales wool, Amerchund Khoosallchund.
Bellona (s), 20 bales wool, Goolamhoosen Nanjee; 59 bales cotton, P. S. Tyabjee & Co.
Austin Friars (s), 150 bales wool, Ralli Brothers.
Jane Law, 100 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co.
Wellesley (s,) 130 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 143 p'cces E. teeth, and 1 cwt. and 3 lbs. moye teeth, Bowanjee Vellubhoy ; 1 package cow hide, Rehemoobhoy Mohomed.

FOR ODESSA.

Surat (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 13 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s), 113 packages coffee, W. Nicol & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1248 Nelson, Rands—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1271 Arethusa, Lamont—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1213 Bennington, Sherman—Farnham & Co.
955 Daphne, Cros—Stenhouse & Co.
1673 Duke of Edinburgh, Balmanno—G. F. Pim & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Black—Volkart Brothers.
909 Khimjee Oodowjee, Sewell—E. Bates & Co.
1267 Maritana, Macdonald—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1271 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
1219 Tethys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.
1434 Westminster, Grose—H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
1219 Legion of Honour, Williams—The Captain.
1193 Marietta, Evans—Owen & Okell.
607 Mars, Platts.—Wallace & Co.
1439 Melpemone, Whiting.
780 Napoleon III., Dickson—Forbes & Co.—13 A 1, C 9.
627 Woolloomaloo, Anderson—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1372 Golden City, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1166 Sandringham, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

779 Johanna Wilhelmine, Butler—Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

679 Glenaros, Hicks—Forbes & Co.
1120 Royal Visitor, Green—Owen & Okell.

FOR COCHIN TO LONDON.

693 Girvan Oman—The Captain.

FOR RICE PORTS.

909 Allerton, Gailes—Volkart Brothers.
1253 Connemara, Hughes—Volkart Brothers.
906 Corings, Ross.
914 Ellen Gondey, Perry—W. Nicol & Co.
1238 Forfarshire, Cleaver—Forbes & Co.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1216 Challenge—Finlay, Muir & Co.—7 A 1.
299 Constance—Ewart, Latham & Co.—7 A 1.
786 Norwood, Turner—W. Nicol & Co.—13 A 1 C 9.
1745 The Tweed, Stuart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.—15 A 1.

FOREIGN SHIPS.

378 August Frederick, Brown—3-3rds Veritas N. G.
1088 Eddystone (A.), Peterson—Farnham & Co.
838 Lepanto (A.), Candy—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1314 United States (A.), Lunt—Farnham & Co.

IRON SHIPS.

1179 Beaun Uamba, McCann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
979 City of Cashmere, Bryce—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1898 Delhi (s), Wilkinson—Mails 25th Fe'ruary.
1969 Goloonda (s), Coleman—P. & O. Company.
2378 Surat (s), Weston—Mails 18th February.

FOR HONGKONG.

1723 Behar (s), Blake—P. & O. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1010 Austin Friars (s), Newcombe—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1430 Bellona (s), Wilkinson—Wallace & Co.
91 6 City of Brussels, Baker—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1552 Ganges (s), Mason—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1250 India (s), Croco—Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

675 Apis (s), Calvie—A. C. Gumpert & Co.
1118 DeRuyter (s), Young—W. & A. Graham & Co.
739 Mima Thomson (s), Carver—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

2440 Simla (s), Woolcott—P. & O. Company.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

354 Bushire erchant.	For Mauritius.
563 Faize Allum, Keen.	Not Fixed.
938 Louisa, Lever.	For Rangoon.
363 Prince of Wales.	Not Fixed.
1277 Lalla Rookh	For Calcutta.
1406 Timoor Shah.	Do.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMER.

475 Penang (s), Smart—B. I. S. N. Company.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Dagmar (s).
Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
Lord Elphinstone (s).
Sir John Lawrence (s), Farrow.

ROYAL NAVY.

H. M. S. Abyssinia (s).
H. M. S. Euphrates (s). For Suez.
H. M. S. Magdala (s).
H. M. S. Malabar (s). For Suez.
H. M. S. Teazer (s).
H. M. S. Wolverine (s).

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb.	18	2	P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	27	11	A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	20	11	A.M.	...
China	Mar.	2	9	A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,,	16	6	P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Feb.	25	2	P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	...	February	... 18	Wednesday	...	July	... 22
Do	...	do	... 25	Do	...	August	... 9
Do	...	March	... 4	Do	...	do	... 23
Do	...	do	... 11	Do	...	do	... 16
Do	...	do	... 18	Do	...	do	... 23
Do	...	do	... 25	Do	...	do	... 30
Do	...	April	... 1	Do	...	September	... 6
Do	...	do	... 8	Do	...	do	... 13
Do	...	do	... 15	Do	...	do	... 20
Do	...	do	... 22	Saturday	...	do	... 30
Do	...	do	... 29	Do	...	October	... 7
Do	...	May	... 6	Do	...	do	... 14
Do	...	do	... 13	Do	...	do	... 21
Do	...	do	... 20	Do	...	do	... 28
Do	...	do	... 27	Do	...	November	... 4
Wednesday	...	do	... 31	Do	...	do	... 11
Do	...	June	... 7	Do	...	do	... 18
Do	...	do	... 14	Do	...	do	... 25
Do	...	do	... 21	Do	...	December	... 2
Do	...	do	... 28	Do	...	do	... 9
Do	...	July	... 5	Do	...	do	... 16
Do	...	do	... 12	Do	...	do	... 23
Do	...	do	... 19	Do	...	do	... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2 ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4 ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.
Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.
Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

			At Noon.				At Noon.
Thursday	...	March	... 2	Wednesday	...	August	... 16
Do	...	do	... 16	Do	...	do	... 30
Do	...	do	... 30	Do	...	September	... 13
Do	...	April	... 13	Do	...	do	... 27
Do	...	do	... 27	Thursday	...	October	... 12
Wednesday	...	May	... 10	Do	...	do	... 26
Do	...	do	... 24	Do	...	November	... 9
Do	...	June	... 7	Do	...	do	... 23
Do	...	do	... 21	Do	...	December	... 7
Do	...	July	... 5	Do	...	do	... 21
Do	...	do	... 19	Do	...	Jan. 1872	... 4
Do	...	August	... 2	Do	...	do	... 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

			At 9 A.M.				At 9 A.M.
Thursday	...	March	... 16	Wednesday	...	August	... 30
Do	...	April	... 13	Do	...	September	... 27
Wednesday	...	May	... 10	Thursday	...	October	... 26
Do	...	June	... 7	Do	...	November	... 23
Do	...	July	... 5	Do	...	December	... 21
Do	...	August	... 2	Do	...	Jan. 1872	... 18

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.—On account of the LIMITED ACCOMMODATION on board the FLAG SHIP, by the kind permission of the Superintendent of Marine a SECOND FLAG SHIP will be moored in a suitable place, to enable Ladies and Gentlemen to witness the Regatta on the 27th instant.

Refreshments can be obtained from the Contractor on board on payment.

Tickets (gratis) for admission on board the Second Flag Ship can be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the Dockyard.

HENRY MORLAND,
Honorary Secretary.

Commodore's Office, H. M.'s Dockyard, 17th February 18 1.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LARPENT—February 15th, at Sharwar, Baroness de Hochepied Larpent, of a son, still-born.
WILCOX—February 17th, at Clare Road, Byculla, the wife of Mr. H. R. Wilcox, C.E., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HANNAGAN—February 14th, at No. 8, Wellesly Place, Calcutta, Mrs. W. J. Hannagan, of a son.
LLOYD—February 14th, at No. 71 Bungalow, Hastings' Road, Allahabad, the wife of Mr. E. T. Lloyd, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RAVENSCROFT—RUMSBY—February 13th, at St. Peter's Church, Calcutta, A. W. Ravenscroft, to Clara Rumsby.
RIDGE—LUCKIE—February 12th, at St Thomas's, Howrah, by the Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, George Thomas Ridge, Esq., to Mary Lecballas, eldest daughter of Mackenzie Luckie, Esq.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

As the time when the Bombay local Budget must be produced draws near, it becomes plainer and plainer that the Government must adopt either a course of severe retrenchment, or have recourse to Lord Mayo's specific for India—increased taxation. Theoretically the Supreme Government took away a little more than five lakhs; practically, and as a matter of fact, it is not a deficiency of five lakhs but ten lakhs, there or thereabouts, which has to be dealt with. As in the case of the North-West Provinces, so in Bombay, the Financial Department cut down estimates, almost at random ; the actuals, however, justify the estimates carefully made, and as the Supreme Government in fixing the assignments took as a basis *its own* estimates, there is, of course, a large deficiency. The deficit arising from this cause, coupled with the deficit artificially created by deducting £55,000 as the Bombay proportion of the captured £350,000, will probably reach over nine lakhs, and in round numbers we may as well say ten. Had the Government of India not deducted, on no principle that has yet been stated, but capriciously the £35,000, though there would have been still a deficiency, also arising from a tampering with estimates, but a manageable deficiency, instead of a large one difficult to contend with. Thus any infliction the people of Bombay may have to endure, whether it arise from diminished expenditure or increased taxation, will be clearly traceable to the Supreme Government.

Under these circumstances Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has a great opportunity. He is a man of acknowledged ability, and his ability has been trained in the finest political school in the world. That he profited by a long stay in the House of Commons, and by actual experience as a Minister, every one who watched his career closely will admit. What is now wanted is that he should bring the matured results of his Parliamentary discipline to bear upon the management of the Bombay Budget and upon the inevitable contest with central authority. For in some shape it must be a contest. If the Government restrict the expenditure to the assignments, they will thereby make the Supreme Government responsible for deficiencies in administration ; if our Government inflicts more taxation to cover the deficit, it should be understood that the fresh taxes are really imposed by the Government of India. Now Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is gifted with considerable oratorical power ; he is quite capable of stating the case as it stands, and of stating it in such a way as to throw a real light on the curious relations between the local and central authorities, and to contribute a valuable chapter to the history of the question. Such an opportunity of serving the public and of making his mark on history will not occur again during his administration ; and for the sake of his credit as an English politician of repute, as well as for the common good, we do hope that he will seize the occasion and make it his own. There will be the more propriety in this as he will preside over the opening of a new system ; and what could mark the change more appropriately than a full exposition of the reasons which rendered the change necessary, and a well defined account of the position in which it has placed the local Governments ? Moreover, as we have said, it is most desirable for the public interest that the full responsibility, either for diminished expenditure or increased taxation, should be thrown upon the Government which has dictated the conditions.

The grant of local control upon the present plan will turn out in Bombay to be what it has already turned out in the North-West—a white elephant. Let us take only two cases. There is the insufficient provision for lunatics, known as the asylum at Colaba; there are the Bombay jails. Reports on both are open to the public, and they can judge for themselves what these things be. Now, observe : the Bombay Government has got to take them over in the state in which they are—take them over, although the means available hitherto have been so mercilessly cut down. The cost of a new jail, a repaired and enlarged House of Correction, and a new asylum will have to be defrayed out of the local exchequer ! These are only two comparatively slight items, showing what a good bargain the Supreme Government has made for itself, and how the Financial Resolution of December will, under the guise of local control, carry out Lord Mayo's views on local taxation and enforce its large increase. We would not spend a pie over and above what the Financial Resolution declares to be the limit, but would cut down the grants and append to each reduced grant a note—"sum allowed by the Supreme Government." But if that severe course be considered inadmissible, and if fresh taxes be imposed, a note will be equally required to label the new taxes as Lord Mayo's Rates. We have said enough to show that, not without reason, the public look to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for a real House of Commons speech on this great question.

CAPTAIN W. BATTYE, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN G. BRAMWELL, Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

ON Saturday last a party of dacoits attacked and robbed the Agra mail. A gentleman who was travelling with the mails was severely wounded.

BHAW KHERKUR, a resident of Baroda, who has a good knowledge of the English language, is to be [illegible] to Mr. Gopalrao Myral, [illegible] Rao.

FOLLOWING the precedent set in the case of the 7th and 19th Regiments of Hussars, a fixed sum will be granted to the batteries of Royal Horse Artillery now under orders for a sudden return to England, as compensation for the loss they must sustain by being ordered home at such short notice.

AT the suggestion of the Government of Bengal, the Supreme Government has sanctioned the entertainment of an extra police force temporarily for six months, at a cost of about Rs. 400 per mensem, for service in the Chittagong hills, in consequence of a threatened attack by the people of Rutton Pocea, and the Howlongs.

THE Hooghly bridge is to be only a floating one, as the Government are disinclined to go to the expense of half a million sterling for the erection of a permanent bridge. A contract has been entered into with Mr. Bradford Leslie for its construction at a cost not exceeding £150,000, the work to be completed by the beginning of the year 1873.

THE arrangements for the Calcutta statue of Sir John Lawrence have at length been completed. Woolner is the artist selected ; and the statue, which is to be delivered in three years, and will cost about £3,500, is to be erected at the head of the Ellenborough Course, facing Government House, and equi-distant from Foley's two statues of Lord Harding and Earl Canning.

IN a paragraph yesterday giving some information (furnished by a correspondent of the "Pioneer") respecting the journey to England via San Francisco, the figures indicating the cost were rendered unintelligible by the substitution of a figure 8 for the dollar mark. The total cost of the journey from Calcutta to London by Hongkong, Shanghai, San Francisco, and New York, is stated to be 955 dollars.

A FEW days ago a meeting of the Naghur residents of Joonaghur was held at that station, when it was resolved to start a fund for the purpose of assisting young men who desire to go to England to finish their education there or for similar objects. The gentlemen who have undertaken this good work are Messrs. Deewanjee Jayajee, Nursingbhoy and Muneerambhoy, and it is believed that about a lac of rupees will be subscribed.

THE "Englishman" understands that the Finance Minister here will follow the example of the Secretary of State at home, and lay his statement before the public at an unusually early date. At present it seems likely that the Budget will be delivered about the 6th of March, and that three weeks will be allowed for discussion by the press before the Council is called to decide with regard to its adoption. This is a move in the right direction.

WE regret to learn from the "Englishman" of an accident to Colonel H. C. Johnstone, C.B., of the Punjab Revenue Survey. Colonel Johnstone was riding at a hand gallop when his horse fell, rolled over, and, in doing so, crushed the rider's left leg and severely sprained the ankle. Happily no bones were broken, and with the exception of some severe bruises, necessitating a few days' confinement to his couch, it is hoped that nothing more serious will result from the accident.

AT a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on the 20th December last, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted :—

"RESOLVED—That the Chamber of Commerce regard a well regulated system of telegraph, by sea and by land, as a matter of primary importance to the interest of this country and of the world ; and respectfully ask that Congress may pass, at an early day, such laws as will, without creating any monopoly, facilitate the laying of a sub-marine cable across the Pacific Ocean, from the western coast of America to the eastern coast of Asia, thereby completing, with the lines now in operation, and with those soon to be laid, telegraphic communication around the world."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Mithankote on the 2nd instant. Colonels Merewether and Phayre from Sind arrived the same day. They sat in conference on the 3rd, but the conference had nothing whatever to do with the annexation of Sind to the Punjab, which arrangement is, at any rate for the present, not in contemplation. On the 4th the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Rajunpoor, where a halt was made on the 5th (Sunday), and on the 6th he started with a flying camp to visit the frontier posts, after which the main camp will be met at or near Dera Ghazee Khan.

SATISFACTORY reports, we learn from the "Pioneer," have been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Baigrie, commandant and superintending officer of the Puchmarrie depôt, of the progress already made in its formation. Plenty of material is at hand for the construction of the huts, which will be similar to those now being built at Raneekhet. Should these huts not be ready for occupation before the 15th April, a covering of thatch will be thrown over the men's tents, for which purpose grass and the requisite framework are already prepared. The barracks occupy a very fine site, quite distinct from the civil station. Puchmarrie has been included under the Saugor district command.

THE latest Burmah papers publish a terrible narrative. The ship Nouvelle Pénélope lately left Macao with a large cargo of coolies. Soon after leaving port the coolies mutinied, murdered the captain, officers and crew, ran the vessel ashore, made their way back to Macao, and there re-engaged on board other vessels. One of these was the Hankow which soon sailed with 550 coolies on board. When five days out these attempted to mutiny and murder the officers, but after a fierce fight the villains were driven back to the forecastle where they deliberately set fire to the ship. The captain and officers managed to get out the boats and left the burning vessel. Meanwhile the British ship Jounpore came in sight and took off about a hundred coolies, but to have saved more would have imperilled their own safety, so some four hundred were left behind to their terrible fate.

DR. BUSTEED, late officiating Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, in September last read, before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a paper on the improvements that have been made in the method adopted in the Calcutta Mint since 1850, and more recently introduced into the Assay Departments of the other Indian Mints, of assaying silver by the chloride process, known and practised only by Indian assayers as Dodd's process of assaying silver. This paper (published in pamphlet form) having been brought to the notice of the Viceroy in Council, Dr. Busteed has been informed that His Excellency in Council regards it with interest, and considers the introduction and perfection of the process therein described to be highly creditable to the officers of the Assay Department in India, and has ordered that the pamphlet be distributed among the officers of the Assay Department at Madras and Bombay, and a few copies be transmitted to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

THE MADRAS BUDGET.

THE "Madras Mail" says there is an ominous rumour abroad that the Government of India have insisted on another swingeing reduction from the Madras Public Works Budget for 1871-2. "Four lakhs, or £40,000, is the amount we have heard mentioned. History hath not yet recorded what Colonel Orr said in reply to this demand of the Supreme Government. We can well imagine that the gallant Colonel's opinion was forcibly if not politely expressed. But we can easily sympathize with the head of the local Public Works Department in this provoking trial of his patience. We would ask Lord Mayo to consider for a moment the numerous public buildings in this presidency which have been commenced, but cannot be proceeded with for want of funds. We would refer particularly to the subsidiary jails. Lord Lawrence may have been wrong in sanctioning the expenditure of so much on these 'pets' of Lord Napier, but the fact remains that the buildings have been commenced, and that the money already spent will be as good as wasted if they are not now finished."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

VERSAILLES, 17TH FEBRUARY.

In consequence of the active armaments by the French in the South, and of the men belonging to the class for 1871 being called out, Count Bismarck has extended the armistice for five days only.

The Emperor Napoleon's proclamation has been unfavourably received in Paris.

The National Assembly has resolved on the appointment of a Commission to negotiate the terms of peace.

The London Conference did not meet on Tuesday, having been postponed on the expectation that a plenipotentiary will be accredited to it by the new French Government.

LONDON, 17TH FEB., 8-30 A.M.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cardwell presented the Army Estimates.

He proposes to abolish the purchase system, but to provide compensation to persons holding commissions. Commissions will be given by competitive examinations, the right of selection and promotion being retained by the Commander-in-Chief, who, with the Staff of the Horse Guards, will be accommodated at the War Office.

The Volun

...OLOGY OF ...PLANTS.

...rgeon, delivered an inte... on "The Study of Natural ...ology of Animals and Plants," ...anics' Institute on Wednesday ...h occupied the chair. The lecture ...y the use of diagrams and the mi..., and was very attentively listened to.

...alor spoke as follows:—

...mpliance with an invitation from the committee ...institution, I shall endeavour to address you this ...on a subject that will, I hope, command your at...the study of Natural History or of the general ...gy of animals and plants. I regret I am obliged ...a very hasty survey of a science, every one of the ...of which supplies an inexhaustible source of in...el gratification. The scientific knowledge of the ...ena of life, animal and vegetable, as they are ex...in the varied forms of organisation—as the respira...culation, nutrition, fertilization and reproduction ...each in itself, afford ample matter for a long and ...ating lecture. But I must be satisfied with a more ...d review, and abandoning the higher phases of life ...apply myself principally to that narrow track of ...where vegetation ceases and animal life is suppos... For here after all is the real source of true ...loubtless the lion is a more striking object ...Hydra, and the palm tree that adorns the shores ...gratifying spectacle than the green "diatom" that ...res our tanks. But

...oaks alone are trees, nor roses flowers,
...h humble wealth makes rich this world of ours."

...re oscillating on the very confines of the two ...e are myriads of forms, brought within our ...n by improvements in modern scientific instru...d now occupying probably more of the attention ...eching minds than any other objects in creation ...our recent cholera investigations and our daily ...es into the conditions of the atmosphere, now no... recognised as a pure aeriform fluid, but a solution ...in suspension masses of solid though impalpable ...particles. And considering the advances th...ve ...be and the hidden wonders of histology the micros... disclosed, assuredly we cannot be thought pre...ous in asserting that the time is near when the ...g light of science will guide indomitable and untiring ...to the discovery of the true nature of cholera germs, ...alization and revitalization, their course and modes of ...hen we recollect the countless hosts of atomic ...ing signs of individual vitality—when we ...nads exist no larger than the 24,000th part of ...ving in fluids at intervals of merely their own ...that according to the computation of Professor ...no less than 500,000,000, or a number equal ...re human race, may be contained in a single cup ...; then to begin to realize and estimate the diffi...hat beset the paths of microscopic inquiry.

...when we recoll ct that no sooner has the indus...olype brought his labours to an end and raised the ...ed abo...e low water mark—nay more, no sooner has ...lten lava cooled from the volcano, than lichens ...er forms of vegetation make their appearance there... deposited no doubt from the atmosphere, which ha... ...e invisible atoms in suspension until a soil suitable ...ir recep ion and nutrition had arisen.

...s, then, we see that the fluids of the earth and the ...phere which surrounds it, teem with innumerable ...and atoms of such extreme minuteness as to be ...s the microscope, yet capable in due season ...and growth—developing either into objects ...beauty, or unhappily bringing desolation and

...have, I fancy, all heard of the "dry rot" and the ...s it committed in our arsenals and dockyards, ...the invention of kyanising. How the spores of the ...first penetrated the timber was about as difficult a ...ical puzzle as how trichina got into pork or certain ...medi canellata cysts into beef and veal, or how ...entozoa generally found access to the intestines, ...s, brain; nay, even into the very eye itself of man ...imals. The course of some of the animalcules at ...now found to be nearly direct. As for the vegetable ...les, they may have been introduced by the leaves ...he air or taken into the circulation from the earth ...rootlets, and their elements lain dormant until the ...d dryness of the wood developed their destructive ...ties. Similar, perhaps identical vegetable para...olecules reach our own systems and produce ring... and some other well known skin diseases. Curable ...a precisely similar treatment—a solution of corrosive ...ate—for steeping the wood in such a solution con..., we know, the process of kyanising. The origin too ...e molecular organisms was no less obscure than ...odus vivendi.

...was when the existence of all such forms was ex...o the doctrine that dead matter reproduced life ...er shape—that decaying tissues were in fact the ... parents of new growths.

...her theory equally specious was, that death was fol...y the resolution of the body into its ultimate mole...apable alike of separate animalcular existence, or of ...niting into another distinct organism; that our ...n truth were only aggregations of monads, or in the ...plants of organic molecules, set free by what we ...th, to shift for themselves.

...istry and the microscope destroyed these hypo...and it is now pretty satisfactorily established that ...nd putrefacti...n may nurse and support but cannot ...and that no knowledge as yet vouchsafed is sufli...o enable us artificially to arrange or rearrange atoms ...ter, so as to endow with vitality the humblest thing ...ve. Nature indeed has submitted to our gaze the ...dous tableau of an animated creation, but has de... us a knowledge of the springs of action.

...e cannot proceed from that which has no life," but ...r proposition that has been often mistakenly assert...not be upheld, namely, that "like produces like." ...y of the tapeworm produces not the tapeworm but ...ticercus, as seen in measly pork, and it is only when ...d by man or some animal whose intestinal canal is ...ted a fitting nidus for its developments, that it re... as a tapeworm. Again, a certain variety of jelly ...roduces not a jelly fish but a polype, which re...ces not a polype but a jelly fish, and thus in the ...liate line of observation, the type of the parent is ...ed not in the child but in the grandchild.

...difficulties which have attended the investigation of ...gin of different organisms, though not more varied, ...haps not greater than those that attend our attempts ...rmine what is an animal and what is a plant. Be... a horse and a toddy tree it may indeed appear more ...o establish a distinction than imagine a resemblance, ...we descend the scale, the distinctive characteristics ...e less defined and at last get so lost that certain or...s have been referred sometimes to one and some ...to the other division of living nature.

...e are some specimens of diatomaceæ, curious unicel...resh-water plants, about whose vegetable condition ...annot be now a question. Yet I recollect when they ...ncluded in the animal kingdom. The place of another ...ore curious tribe still, the "nemazoaria," is not yet ...ined. It appears that the organisms in their stages ...elopment alternate between the two kingdoms, re...ing aquatic plants but reproducing animated globules ...move about freely, and, having apparently enjoyed ...hort time a separate existence, cohere and form a

...ler the second microscope are some infusorial ani...les. Any one who is interested in the subject will ...ll to examine and contrast the objects here exhibited, ...will then be convinced that the boundary lines ...en the two creations not only seemingly touch, but that ...haracteristic outlines completely disappear. Sensa...perception, and voluntary motion have been proposed ...es of distinction and classified as "animal functions," ...are considered peculiar to and enjoyed only by the ...l creation—in addition to the vital functions as ...tion, reproduction, &c., common alike to both king... To go carefully into this interesting subject would ...re much time. I shall therefore merely allude briefly ...me marked and interesting features of similarity. ...nimalcules, such as are seen under this microscope, the ...s of vitality are few and the powers of spontaneous ...motion, as you see, are extremely limited, for some of ...creatures are fixed by a stalk and the only move... perceptible is that to-and-fro motion caused by the ...ation of the cilia (appendages supposed to be peculiar ...imals but now found in some plants) with which the ...orifice is armed so as to bring food within reach. ...o distinct innervation can be traced, but impressions ...he surface appear to convey a perception of contact ...you may sometimes observe the little animal move ...he side of an object, and also reject some particles of ...r, whilst it swallows others.

...plants we have instances, familiar ones too in this ...ntry, in the Siris and other kindred acacias, not only ...mosation but of movements excited in parts comparatively removed from the point of impression. Here is a ...itive plant, touch the leaflet and it doubles towards its ...ow, the neighbouring ones follow suit, the veins on ...ch they are set all bending towards the midrib. Atmos... ...ric influences exert a similar power, and the same mo... may be observed towards evening in these plants. ...he wild lettuce if touched while in flower exudes a ...kish white juice, and the act of reproduction may be ...elerated, or anticipated rather, in the berberry by prick... with a sharp instrument the male organ, which im...iately bends towards the female and discharges its ...s. Venus's fly trap, a plant growing in the Southern ...es of America, has some of its leaves fringed at their ...es with spines and possessing the power of folding on ...mselves when touched. The sensibility appears to ...ide in a few thorns, with which each half of the leaf is ...ed and around which a sweetish juice is exuded. ...e unwary fly in pursuit of sweets lights on the leaf, ...oses downwards, "facilis descensus Averni," but no sooner ...e he touch the thorn, than the sides of the leaf close ...r; the spines lock, and return becomes impossible, for ...more the creature struggles, the greater sensibility is ...ited, and he dies from increased pressure. In this way ...se plants are supposed to receive their nutriment.

...Other distinctions founded on the chemical nature of the re...ive foods and their modes of ingestion have been proposed, ...e laboratory in which the changes essential to the vita... of the plant are effected being external. The leaves and ...e rootlets elaborate from the carbonic acid, the water, and ...e ammonia of the atmosphere and the earth, those atoms ...which vegetable life is dependent. In animals the pro... takes place internally and the carbon is derived either ...ctly from ...egetables, or from the bodies of animals that had been fed upon vegetables, and gives back carbonic acid to the air. Though such action may imply the possession of a mouth and stomach, yet we find an entire sub-class of entozoa or animal parasites devoid of such appendages; the juice on which they live being already provided for them from the bodies of those animals on whose hospitality they have intruded.

The amœba and the sun animalcule—the lowest forms of protozoa, and the former a diminutive fresh water analogue of the thalassicolæ (sea glue) organisms of Professor Huxley—are merely folds of gelatinous membrane called sarcode without any apparent orifice or outlet. The amœba moves about by extending a prolongation of a portion of itself, distending this, and then as it were withdrawing the entire structure within it. On meeting with a particle suitable for food, it extends itself over it, improvises a stomach by enclosing the object and imbibes from it such nutriment as it possesses. The sea animalcule is fixed, but has extensive filaments attached. These float about, and entangling its prey are retracted towards the body and withdraw the eatable substance within it.

The presence of a stomach, or interior rather, you may here see in the lowest forms that possess it. I have fed some of these specimens on carmine and others on indigo, the better to distinguish between container and contained, and thus enable you to watch the process of deglutition and digestion.

The chemical composition of the component cells has been also proposed as a basis of differentiation. Thus it was thought that green colouring matter was peculiar to vegetable cells. We now know that it exists in the tissues of the green polype (Hydra Veridis), derived probably from the vegetable matter on which it feeds, as the colour of cochineal is due to the reddish yellow juice of the cactus on which it lives. The walls of animal cells were believed to consist of gelatine—those of vegetable, of cellulose, but the latter component is now found in certain mollusca. Again, starch is no longer looked upon as peculiar solely to vegetable tissues.

Thus, you see, we cannot establish any single barrier that will thoroughly separate and distinguish the animal from the plant.

Moral philosophers used to define man as an animal that cooked his food; but as many of us have met with animals who did not cook their food and yet were men, so there are many of the humbler forms that do not move and are yet animated—who possess green colouring matter and are not vegetables; and who receive and digest their food internally and yet have no stomachs. It is only in truth by watching the combination of actions and phases of development that we can differentiate between those lowly structures. The sponge in his old age undoubtedly resembles most a vegetable, but in his youth displays an amount of activity and freedom of action and a method of procuring his food that fixes his claim to the animal kingdom, in which he enjoys an humble place.

Trivial and uninteresting as these atomic beings may appear, they are rendered formidable sometimes possibly by their very obscurity, but always by their numbers, in which they exceed the rest of the animal creation together. The atmosphere and the ocean swarm with their bodies, whilst whole districts in the Mauritius and Bohemia have been found entirely occupied by strata upwards of sixteen feet deep and altogether composed of the fossil remains of insignificant animalcules, forty-one thousand million of whom might be contained in a single cubic inch. The substance is known in commerce and the arts as polishing slate of Tripoli earth.

Animals somewhat higher in the scale are familiar to us all from their deeds of destruction. No less than fifty different varieties, some of them microscopic, are found on the common nettle, staying its growth and limiting its extension. A million and a half of pines have been destroyed in one season in the Hertz forests by a single species of beetle not a quarter of an inch in length. The turnip fly has often laid waste entire fields in England; and the hop fly reduced the revenue under one particular item from 480,000 to 15,000 within a year; whilst the ravages of locusts are proverbial. An instance of "the balance of power" created by the requirements of other animals is afforded in the remedies employed to get rid of these pests. The farmers in England found that by turning ducks into their turnip fields—the "niggers," as they were called from their colour, soon disappeared, and the Government in Borneo and the Mauritius, almost wholly exterminated locusts by introducing and protecting by game laws a species of bird, the Grackle, that not only feeds on the animals but searches far and near for their eggs. Thus the all-provident laws of nature, to prevent undue expansion in any one direction, have ordained that animals shall prey on one another.

"All forms that perish, other forms supply,
By turns we catch the vital breath and die."

Had it been otherwise, the surface over which vegetation can exist being limited, the vegetable kingdom must ere this have come to an end. There is a moth which deposits its eggs in the fir cone. The young caterpillars, voracious as is the habit of their tribe, devour the cone and seeds, and would soon cause the destruction of the tree, but the ichneumon, another species of insect, too large itself to enter, inserts its tail on which are fixed its eggs and deposits them on the body of the caterpillar. This latter yields up its entire substance to the nourishment of its guest, and dies. The ichneumon may be seen in this country, particularly in Sind, during the hot weather, inserting its ovipositor into the holes and crevices of beams in which caterpillars abide. The gall fly in depositing his egg on the oak leaf, distils at the same time a drop of fluid of such acrid properties as to disease the entire structure, causing an intumescence, on which the caterpillar feeds, and which subsequently becomes the gall nut of commerce. The "apple of Sodom" or Dead Sea fruit that "turns to ashes on the lips" is a similar product. Amongst the devastations caused by the visible or invisible vegetable organisms, the smut of wheat, the ergot of rye, and the *muscardine* (a disease caused by the development of a fungus within the body of the silk worm just as he is about to enter the chrysalis state) are the most familiar, but the most peculiar is one that shoots out from the body of a West Indian wasp, increasing rapidly, until eventually it destroys its host.

Hitherto I have been representing nature under an uninviting aspect, but there is also a bright side. Even the lowliest forms subserve some useful purpose. They prevent vegetable overgrowths and afford food for higher organisms, whose destiny it is to play a more important part in the economy of life. Insects have been called the scavengers of nature. The rapidity with which they appear, increase and multiply in dead matter, and the thorough and effectual removal they effect, led Linnæus to say that "three flesh flies and their progeny would devour the carcase of a dead horse more speedily than a lion would" Fungi perform a similar duty equally efficaciously and equally speedily. No sooner is useless or decaying matter thrown down, than the imperceptible vegetable atom, floating unemployed in the atmosphere, lights thereon, and finding suitable soil increases by absorption of the noxious substance into toadstools, puff balls and such like growths that, having fulfilled their beneficent task, decay, and yield back to obscurity their latent and invisible spores, capable of revitalization should occasion require it. "Nature," Goethe says, "never pauses in her progress or development, and attaches her curse to all inaction." The most lowly and insignificant weeds too, are often of great commercial value. A very common-looking variety of sea-weed is the sole ingredient in the much-prized bird's nest soup of China. A bird of the swallow tribe, in over to construct her nest, reduces the weed with her beak to the consistence of a gelatinous pulp, and in this state it has sometimes been sold for its weight in gold.

But I must not exceed my limits. I have not told you, I know, anything new, and much I have said you have probably heard or read before. The part of the subject chosen, too, is the least attractive in Natural History, but it was well to begin at the beginning, and any one who can devote even a very limited time to reading, will find increased interest and pleasure as he proceeds. A knowledge of the natural sciences—Zoology, Botany, and Physical Geography—is perhaps, of all others, the most necessary and instructive as regards our material wants, as well as our intellectual refinements, and yet, for some unexplained reason, the subjects are, I believe, altogether ignored in our Indian educational establishments.

With the exception of the short courses of comparative anatomy and botany in the curricula of medical teaching, I think I am correct in saying that the study of Natural History is altogether neglected in India—a country of all others offering probably the finest field for its culture. The idea that it consists wholly of long names and complicated classifications has deterred many, but these difficulties soon disappear, and we feel grateful for a name when it expresses a theory, and for a classification that indelibly impresses whole groups on our memory. There is not, moreover, any subject more suited to the Oriental intellect. It may perhaps be inferior to metaphysics in developing the reasoning faculties, but is superior to any in improving the powers of observation, in which the Eastern mind displays its greatest aptitude.

Lord Bacon, a most acute reasoner, writes—"They have an idle tradition that there is a bird called a Missel bird, that feedeth upon a seed, which many times she cannot digest, and so expelleth it whole; which, falling upon the bough of a tree that hath some rift, putteth forth the misseltoe. But this is a fable; for it is not probable that birds should feed upon what they cannot digest. But allow that, yet it cannot be, for other reasons; for, first, it is found but upon certain trees, and those trees bear no such fruit as may allure that bird to sit and feed upon them. It may be, that bird feedeth upon the misseltoe berries, and so is often found there; so it cannot be anything that falleth upon the bough."

He then goes on to argue, that it must be a fungoid growth, due to excessive sap in the bough. Now had he been as accurate an observer as he was a profound thinker, he would have known that there was no fable whatever in the matter. He would have seen than the misseltoe was a plant *per se* springing from seeds, which were disseminated through the agency of the misselthrush and such like birds as feed on its berries. In the Abyssinian passes where birds of this description abounded in flights, the misseltoe was in unusual abundance and luxuriance, and its growth might have been watched almost from the first deposition of the seed. That it is seldom or never found on some trees, as the oak in Europe, the babul and neem in this country, is due to the presence of tannin or other bitter principle in the ascending sap. Its appearance on the oak was so uncommon as to inspire the Druids with reverential awe. I do not think it has ever been found on the neem or babul, not even in Abyssinia, where it grows so plentifully and those trees abound.

Every component atom of the Chandalla that is of precisely the same shape and has the same number of angles as every other atom; all are, in fact, in exact conformity with the same definite laws of proportion. The perfect coherence alike, and the chemical composition of the whole is identical with any of its parts. The component elements of living organisms on the contrary differ in size, shape and colour, and the structure grows and enlarges subject to definite laws. The various parts differ in their chemical composition from the whole, and no two varieties (as the term implies) of any one species, from the lowest plant up to man himself, are perfectly identical. Living nature is not regulated by the same definite laws as inanimate matter. Hence the study opens a wide field for speculation as well as observation, and this is one of the first dangers to be avoided. You can see any day at Colaba, after the tide recedes, certain mangrove shrubs from whose leaves and branches shells are suspended. Now such sights create no wonder; nature's laws are too well understood and too correctly read by the lights of reason and science, but in the sixteenth century a distinguished author writes thus: "There are found in the north parts of Scotland, and the islands adjacent, called orchades, certain trees whereon do grow certain shells of a white colour tending to russet, wherein are contained little living creatures; which shells in time of maturity do open, and out of them do grow those little living things which, falling into the water, do become fowls, which we call barnacles, in the north of England Brent geese, and in Lancashire tree geese; and the other that doth fall upon the land, perish and come to nothing. Thus much by the writings of others, and also from the mouths of people of those parts which may very well accord with truth."

Although no one is now likely to confound the pendent shells on the mangrove with a growth or product of that shrub, nor be so influenced by idle stories or traditions as to imagine the Brent goose springs from the barnacle, still even on such simple subjects as the scent of the vulture we have curious and conflicting opinions, while some credible observers positively affirm the existence of the sea serpent. And now, gentlemen, I must conclude my hasty and imperfect remarks on the study of Natural History. Its subjects you will find spread before you in every conceivable shape, and occupying every available foot of earth, land, and water that covers the globe we inhabit—its descriptive pages, I may say, you will find written "in that only language that hath gone forth to the end of the world unaffected by the confusion of Babel."

THE CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS ACT.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 10th inst. moved for leave to introduce a short bill to amend the Consolidated Customs' Act. As the Council would remember, that Act was passed in 1863, and from time to time various amendments in the details had become necessary. On the present occasion three amendments were proposed, which he would explain in the briefest possible form. As the Council were aware, the Government of India was empowered to prohibit the importation or exportation of any particular class of goods. Doubts had arisen as to whether that applied to the importation or exportation of goods by land or by sea, or both by land and by sea. It was very necessary that those doubts should be removed, and he therefore proposed to insert the words "by land or by sea, or both by land and by sea." Again, in the Calcutta Bonded Ware-house there was a very important rule to this effect, that when any gentleman lodged goods in the ware-house he received a certificate which was transferable by law. We proposed to extend that rule to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The third amendment proposed was this. Certain parts of India, especially Bombay, had become what were entrepôts of commerce, that is to say, goods were imported into the place and then again re-exported. Of course such goods had paid the import duty; but when they were re-exported a drawback was allowed. That is to say, the import duty was refunded to the importer, a certain portion being reserved as security to the State. Well it became, as that experience showed, of great importance that goods once imported in order to be re-exported should be easy of identification, and also that the Government should have the power of specifying what those goods should be. We, therefore, proposed to enumerate the classes of goods which can be so re-exported, and which would render the law clear in that respect. Also we are inclined to propose that the proportion of duty retained by the State in cases of drawback should be somewhat enlarged. This appeared necessary for securing the just dues of the State. It was possible that, when the bill went into committee, one or two further points might arise in which an amendment of the law may appear desirable, and with the permission of the Council they may be inserted in the bill then, especially as he hoped to have in committee the assistance of the gentlemen who represented the mercantile interest in the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen said he was very sorry that this bill should be introduced in this form. Because it was very much better to consolidate the Acts together than to amend them in this manner from time to time. And as the Consolidated Customs' Act had already been amended, it would be better to have a comprehensive measure than to pass another amending Act. But our hands were tied in this matter, and that was the justification of this bill. There was an English statute which forbids any foreign legislature from bringing into force any law relating to the coasting trade without the previous assent of the Home Government. The effect of that would be that if we were to consolidate the various Customs Act into one, we should have to get the previous consent to the measure of the Secretary of State, and before that could be obtained the measure would be for a considerable time before the Board of Trade, and by the time the consent of the Home Government came out, there might be considerable changes in the system which we would have to administer. Therefore it was better, instead of bringing in a consolidation measure to pass these amending Acts, though amending Acts were, generally speaking, liable to create confusion.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Going to Mecca.—The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of an advance of one year's pension to Razeeah Begum, a grand-daughter of the late Tippoo Sultan, to enable her to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

The Cattle Plague Commission.—The labours of the members of the Cattle Plague Commission having now terminated, and the Commission virtually dissolved, the Government of India has permitted the retention of the services of the native member of the said Commission, so long as the experimental hospital at Culna continues, as recommended by the Government of Bengal.

The Service in Oude.—An unusual exodus of Deputy Commissioners from Oude is soon expected, and there is joy in the ranks of the Assistants at the prospect of even temporary promotion. Messrs. Quinton, Chamier, Shaw, Steel and Crommelin, Deputy Commissioners of Lucknow, Oonao, Kheree, Roy Bareilly and Pertabgurh, respectively, have obtained either furlough or sick leave, and will quit the province in March or April. The names of their successors are not definitively known.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 16.

Soon Forgotten.—Rangoon papers contain a short paragraph relating to the late Recorder of Rangoon, Dr. Clarke. On Dr. Clarke's death, his widow sent from England a marble slab to be placed in Rangoon Church in memory of her deceased husband. That went down in the Carnatic. Thereupon Mrs. Clarke sent out another tablet; that lies—we quote the *Rangoon Gazette*—"in the bailiff's godowns uncated for, and a prey to white ants. Each can draw his own moral; only we would observe that friendship in Rangoon must fade very rapidly."—*Madras Mail.*

A curious Shikar Accident.—A tragical mistake was committed by a Yanadi, a shikary by profession, about the latter part of December last, in the district of Nellore. It would appear that this man, while out deer-shooting one evening, wounded an antelope in a field in the village of Chinapalley, ghadu, and returning to the spot on the following day in order to track the animal, and descrying some object in the centre of the field, which he thought was the antelope he was in search of, he fired. The object fired at unfortunately turned out to be a man rolled up in a blanket who was watching the field, and who subsequently died from the effects of the wound. The shikary was apprehended, tried by the Sessions Judge, and sentenced to undergo one hour's simple imprisonment, the Judge being of opinion that the accident was not due to any negligence on the part of the prisoner.—*Madras Mail.*

An addition to the Lions of Calcutta.—Two distinguished passengers were to have taken their departure from Madras on Saturday last by the P. and O. steamer Columbian, but at the last moment, the captain declined the honor of their company. The passengers in question were no other than two young lions from the People's Park, which had been selected by Major Burne, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, for the Menagerie at Calcutta, whence, it is understood, some equally valuable zoological specimens are to be despatched in exchange. The animals selected were the second pair of cubs, the Major very naturally passing over the two larger sized cubs, doubtless in consideration of Leo I. having had the misfortune to be deprived by amputation of no less an important item of his anatomy than his tail! We all know that "a living ass is better than a dead lion;" but surely a tail-less lion is little, if any, better than no lion at all!—*Madras Mail*, Feb. 13.

A man in Ohio, while a collection was being taken to aid the heathen, pocketed all the money in the plate. When asked to explain his conduct he replied that he was the greatest heathen in that part of the country.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17th Feb., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th Feb., 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 47 minutes.

Via Turkey, 8th Feb., 8 46 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 210 hours 49 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th Feb., 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 46 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 17th Feb., 11-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th Feb., 11-24 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 22 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 50	0 6
,, Calcutta	3 28	0 18
,, Madras	2 0	0 14
,, Galle	14 47	1 19

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

Statement showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1870 up to week ending 5th February 1871, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869-70.

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 5th Feb. 1871.			Total Exports up to 5th Feb 1870.		
	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed	Dokras	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed	Dokras.
Nagpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	920
Wardah	545	691	.....	1,751	5,930	20
Poolgaon	.....	56	.....	.....	1,494	153
Chandoor	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	.....
Budnaira	3,210	252	.....	4,353	1,632	122
Moortizapore	.....	152	.....	.....	463	217
Akolah	.....	54	.....	.....	1,121	696
Sheogaon	592	1 438	.....	1,701	1,596	3,766
Khangaon	2,706	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nandoorah	.....	377	44	5,570	860	767
Mulkapore	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	174
Booranpore	.....	.....	204	.....	.....	761
Khundwah	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	776
Seonee	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
Sohagpore	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....
Garrawarra	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....
Bagra	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....
Total...	7,051	3,279	1,095	13,575	13,551	8,389

Totals in bales of 3½ cwts.

	1870-71.		1869-70
Full-pressed...	23,815		13,575
Half-pressed.	8,851		13,551
Dokras or loose bags 6,874	2,291 =	8,389	2,799 =
3	34 938	3	29,922

A. J. Dunlop,
Assistant Cotton Commissioner West Berar.
Dated Akolah, 15th February 1871.

THE MADRAS MAILS.

The Post Master General has brought to the notice of Government the unfavourable arrangement, for mail purposes, of the time-table of the Madras Railway, North West Line, which has come into force from December last. It appears that the mails from Madras, which formerly reached Gooty at 7-45 P.M., were conveyed by the mail cart from the latter station in time for the train which, (on the opening of the extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Kistna) leaving the Kistna at 2-20 P.M. of the following day, arrived at Bombay at 1 P.M., of the third day; but that, under the arrangements which have been introduced on the North West Line since the opening of the extension of that Railway to the Toongabudra, the detention of the ordinary mail at Ghooty from 7-45 P.M. till noon of the following day prevents their reaching Bombay earlier than on the evening of the fourth day, thus involving the loss of a whole day. The Post Master General accordingly requests such a modification of the time-table as will ensure a properly expeditious transmission of the mails. If there be any objections to the former course, the Government have requested the Consulting Engineer to urge upon the agent and manager the desirability of meeting the convenience of the public by the adoption of the alternative.—*Madras Athenæum*, Feb. 13.

ESTATE TALUQDARS (IN BROACH) BILL.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 10th inst., as already briefly reported,

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman moved for leave to introduce a bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of taluqdars in Broach. He said that the provisions of the bill he proposed to introduce were indentical with those contained in the Oudh Act passed as recently as September last. The persons for whose benefit this measure of relief was intended were five in number. They were descendants of the ancient Rajput family who were the former proprietors of Guzerat, and who were forcibly converted to Muhamadism at the time of the conquest. It was not necessary for Mr. Chapman, on this occasion, to enter on the question as to whether it was just and politic on the part of Government to shield from utter ruin the ancient landed aristocracy of this country and to prevent their estates being swept away by the action of our Courts. In the present instance the Government must be distinctly understood as not committing themselves to any general policy on the subject. The idea of protective interference of this kind originated in Bombay, and a local Act was passed for the benefit of the Ahmedabad taluqdars. It had been deemed expedient to extend the same kind of relief to the Broach taluqdars, whose circumstances were precisely similar and whose estates were situated in the adjoining collectorate. The Government had already promised to advance the sum requisite to clear these estates from encumbrance in the same manner as had been so successfully done in the case of the Ahmedabad taluqdars. The Council were now asked as a special case to give the Government the necessary legal authority.

The Hon'ble Colonel Strachey said that although it was not his intention to occupy the attention of the Council for any length of time on the present occasion, with regard to what had fallen from Mr. Chapman, he desired to take the first opportunity which had been given him to object entirely to legislation of this character. Mr. Chapman had mentioned that he did not on the present occasion wish to invite discussion on the measure. It appeared to him (Col. Strachey) that the only ground upon which a measure could be properly introduced, was that the policy it contained had the support and approval of the Government. He presumed that if Government approved of that policy it ought to give the ground and principles upon which that policy rested.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robinson said he viewed with very great regret the extension of the policy of the Oudh TaluqdarsAct. There was a case in the Madras presidency where the proprietors of some very badly managed zemindaries had asked the Government to advance twenty lakhs of rupees for the purpose of bolstering up their badly managed zemindaries. He thought there was no doubt that the Oudh Legislature was leading zemindars to look forward to Government help to relieve them from difficulties which were not caused by the action of our Courts, but by their own dissolute and irregular conduct. The Courts were not to blame for such results, and he therefore viewed with very great regret any attempt to extend the legislation that had taken place in regard to the Oudh taluqdars. He had not seen this bill until a few hours before the meeting of the Council, and he had understood that it was not allowable to raise objections to a bill at this stage, and therefore he was not prepared to enter fully into the question, but had only made the few observations that occurred to him at the time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cowie said that he was under the impression that the rules of the Council forbid all discussion on a motion for leave to introduce a bill, and had heard that doctrine more than once laid down in this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Maine.

His Excellency the President said that the only rule in the rules for the conduct of business that he saw that could possibly apply on this point was the 17th, which said—"On the day on which a bill is introduced, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the bill and its general provisions may be discussed." He did not see that there was any thing in the rules to prevent hon'ble members stating their opinion on a motion for leave to introduce a bill. It was only when a bill was introduced that no discussion was allowable. The rule with regard to moving for leave to introduce a bill said that—"Any member may move at a meeting of the Council for leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the provisions of section 19th of the Indian Council's Act, provided that three days previous notice of the title and subject of the bill has been given to the Secretary." It was certainly a very convenient course of procedure that when leave was moved for, a statement should be made as to the position and objects of the bill, and if such a statement was made, he did not see that it would be possible to prevent any member from expressing such an opinion as he might have formed from hearing the statement that had been made as to the scope and objects of the measure.

Leave was granted.

Dr. Scherzer, an Austrian official at Pekin, says the *Eastern Budget*, has just sent to his Government some specimens of a Chinese composition called "Schniccao," which has the property of making wood and other substances perfectly water-tight. He says that he has seen in Pekin wooden chests which had been to St. Petersburg, and had come back unimpaired, and that the Chinese use the composition also for covering straw baskets, which are afterwards employed in carrying oil for long distances. Cardboard when covered with the composition, comes as hard as wood; and most wooden buildings in Pekin have a coating of it. It consists of three parts of blood dep ived of its fibrine, four of lime, and a little alum.

MILITARY LETTER.

LONDON, 20th January.

There is a rumour going about that the army is to be governed—or administered, or whatever you like to call it—by a board similar to the Board of Admiralty. I do not believe this rumour to be a reliable one. My impression is that it is based upon the fact, before mentioned by me, that several distinguished officers including Sir William Mansfield have lately been in consultation with the Secretary of State at the War Office. That these officers have practically formed, and do at this moment practically form, a sort of committee may be admitted; and from this fact to the assumption that the committee is to consolidate into a permanent board is, in these days of assumptions and guesses in the dark, a short step. I believe the rumour will be found to rest upon this basis; and the basis does not appear to me substantial enough for the superstructure. Besides, surely our experience of the Board of Admiralty ought to warn us to be distrustful of boards as executive and administrative bodies, and as for the varied experience which a board might contain, why the Secretary of State already has that at his command in his natural and constitutional advisers, while for any special question he can form a committee or procure the appointment of a Royal Commission.

The big gun has been proved at last—I mean the huge 35 ton 11·6-inch muzzle-loading gun, which marks the latest achievement of the Woolwich Gun Factory in big guns. This monster weapon is intended to fire 1201bs. of powder with a 700-lb. shot. If the initial velocity can be brought up to what had been assigned to the gun by calculation, viz., 1,400 feet per second, it will be far and away the most powerful gun in the world. The shot would have at the muzzle a total "energy" of 9519-foot tons, which will give an "energy" per inch of the shot's circumference of 263 foot tons, or, expressed in terms of the weight of the gun, 13·60-foot tons per cwt. Compare this with Krupp's 11-inch gun, the largest that he has as yet really brought into use, and we have only 6133-foot tons for the total "energy" of Krupp's projectile, 181-foot tons as the "energy" per inch of its circumference, and 12·36-foot tons per cwt of the gun. In fact Krupp's 11-inch gun is inferior in power to our 11-inch gun,—the figures for which are—total "energy" 6800-foot tons, "energy" per inch of shot's circumference 198 foot-tons, and per cwt. of gun 13·60-foot tons.

And this brings me to consider the question of breech-loading for big guns upon which I should like to say a few words. Captain Sherard Osborn has taken this subject up in the *Times*, where as well as in other journals a great deal of correspondence had taken place about it; but most of the correspondents appear, despite all that had been said and written, to arrogate for breech-loading some special and peculiar shooting advantages,—it is more accurate, or more powerful, or the range is longer, or the trajectory is flatter, or the shells are more effective, or something of this sort. Now if one thing is more certain than another it is that breech-loading gives us none of these things. No one would think of ascribing whatever merits the Henry barrel and bullet may possess to the Martini breech. Why in the case of big guns should they blunder into the same error? I may go a little further. While with small arms breech-loading does give us this signal advantage, that it allows of a vastly increased rapidity of fire, no such advantage accrues in the case of big guns. On the contrary, there is no known existing system of breech-loading for cannon which is not slower than muzzle-loading. There is one advantage of breech-loading for cannon not so often insisted upon as it might be, viz., the less wear upon the bore (when a lead-coated projectile is used) than when the shot has windage as in a muzzle-loader. But the endurance of our muzzle-loading guns is so remarkable that this advantage is a vanishing quantity. And we find ourselves left really with this one sole merit for breech-loading, that the men are less exposed in loading. This I admit: but in the first place this advantage is purchased at the expense of many others quite as important, *e. g.*, simplicity and the freedom from smoke between decks. On the last point it has been noticed that directly you open the breech of a big gun after firing you let in a quantity of smoke, stifling and very inconvenient between decks or in a turret. "In a turret"—yes, but where is the advantage of covering your men in a turret? Is it not of the essence of turret-fighting to turn *away* the gun and port from the enemy after each discharge. So that in the turret ship the sole advantage of breech-loading disappears and all the disadvantages remain. And in the Moncrieff gun pits, too, the advantage of breechloading disappears, for there the men are necessarily covered in loading whatever the nature of the gun. So that we have to consider whether when we are spending so largely on other *necessaries* of war *matériel*, it is really worth while to spend many thousand pounds on finding a good heavy breech-loader. On this point I am disposed to agree with Sir John Hay, once an earnest advocate of breech-loa

THE DIAMOND DIGGINGS.

(*Saturd y Review*, Jan. 7.)

THE centre of the diamond-producing district of South Africa may be conveniently indicated by the junction of the Hart and Vaal Rivers. According to recent advices the strip of land betw en these rivers has constituted itself a rep-blic, of which the capital is a town, actual or possible, called Klipdrift. The new State was raising by conscription an army of 200 men, which was to be employed in putting down a rebellion at a place called Hebron, within its assumed frontier. The most remarkable event which had lately occurred in this district was, that a man who had found a diamond on another's "claim" had had the honesty to give it up to him; and this appears to have been thought a very remarkable event indeed. The accounts which are sent home of the labours and disappointments of diamond-digging will probably have no effect in deterring fresh adventurers from following those who have already started in pursuit of fortune. There is, indeed, no reason why this emigration, having begun, should not proceed. The work is hard and the prizes are few, but the field of search is practically boundless. Each lottery contains many blanks, but there seems nothing to prevent the establishment of any number of lotteries offering equal chances. Hebron, the seat of rebellion, is described in a recent letter as "a very little, quiet place" on the Vaal River. The writer seems to be a very inefficient rebel, being intent on nothing but his own business. The river here is three hundred yards wide, with trees on each side, and very pretty. A digger begins work at sunrise, and keeps at it, with intervals of half an hour and an hour for breakfast and dinner, until sunset. He breaks ground with a pick, carts the soil to the river, washes and sorts it. A young man of strength and resolution may support this life for a long time, in the hope of some day finding a prize; but it is a very hard life, and hope in many cases changes into despair. "I think," says a writer, "that in the long run one is sure to hit on a big 'un." He and others will think this until they have expended their last penny in necessary supplies, and then they will leave the diggings, having learned that the conditions of life there are much the same as everywhere else. Some men starve, others barely live, and a very few grow rich. This writer has no time for rebellion, nor even for society. "After working all day a fellow feels too tired to go out at night, and I generally read for an hour, and then go to sleep." Picking, carting, washing, sorting, form the daily round of duty. Shooting and fishing are allowed only for the pot, when the associated diggers become weary of invariable mutton. The tools and processes of diamond-digging are simple. The soil, after being picked and carted, is washed at the river-side in a cradle containing two sieves. "We put a lot of stuff in the top sieve, rock the cradle, while a Caffre pours water on till all the small stones have gone through the top sieve, and the dirt is all off. We then look roughly over the big stones in the top sieve, and throw them away. The bottom sieve is then emptied on to a table, and we have to look carefully over the stones." "We," consist of the writer, his English partner, and a Caffre. The serenity of Hebron is disturbed, not so much by the threatened invasion of the army of two hundred men from Klipdrift as by the reported proximity of bands of fighting Caffres, who scare the working Caffres from the cradles by threats of death if they continue at them.

So far as we understand the politics of this secluded region, there is the Transvaal Republic, of long standing, which claims the allegiance of the new settlement at Klipdrift, while this in turn desires to absorb Hebron. We are told that at Klipdrift the Transvaalers had the majority of votes, but, notwithstanding, the diggers won't give up. The writer expects there will be "a jolly row" about it. The Rev. Mr. Wills, who advocated the cause of the Transvaal, had to cross the river. It appears that this reverend gentleman is identical with the "missionary" who is mentioned, less respectfully than could be desired, in a letter from Klipdrift. "We have had a great revolution here, having overturned the authority of the missionary and elected a committee of our own." The missionary found that his 25 per cent. was coming very slowly in, and day by day dwindled to nothing. His committee therefore sent a notice round, calling on the diggers to pay 30s. per cradle per month. "Upon this the diggers called a meeting, and voted the missionary and his committee a set of humbugs, with whom we would have no more truck." This was a revolution, not perhaps very heroic or poetical, but still a revolution. The missionary, as we understand, was a sort of proconsul from the Transvaal Republic, who attempted to levy a tax for the expenses of his Government. The diggers who voted him and his committee "humbugs" may become capable, after sufficient lapse of time, of being described by an enthusiastic historian as "the men that gave their country liberty" over their evening pipes. The missionary seemed to be trying to get behind a waggon to hear these uncomplimentary proceedings, but upon being noticed by those present he ran away, fearing that he would be mobbed. "But I don't think," says the writer, "any one thought of harming him." Politics, however, tend to rouse the passions even of hard-worked diggers. An emissary from the Transvaal Republic appeared at Hebron with forty armed followers, and was proceeding with a design against its independence, whereupon e received an invitation to depart, which he deemed it expedient to comply. The forty armed followers did not remain behind their leader, and it was thought that, if they had, they would have gone into the river, instead of over it. The pacificatory proceedings of England have of late been signally unsuccessful, but it may be hoped that she is still equal to restraining hostilities between the two communities of Klipdrift and Hebron, unless indeed the former, in proud reliance upon its army of 200 men, should claim to treat the latter as Germany is treating France. Intending emigrants ought to be informed that in addition to the toil and exposure incident to digging diamonds, they are liable to be called upon to display a devotion to their adopted country which may be compared to that of a provincial Frenchman who went to Paris, say to study art, and finds himself engaged in daily efforts to come with steadiness and equanimity a mark for German bullets. If one goes out to South Africa with a single desire to make one's own private fortune, it is, to say the least of it, embarrassing to be unexpectedly presented with an opportunity of rendering oneself illustrious in colonial history, and thus to have unsought greatness thrust upon one. Many letters have appeared in the newspapers either directly inviting emigrants to the diamond-fields, or advising them to remain at home in terms which sound very like persuading them to go. There is, says one writer, as much room for 500,000 diggers as for 10,000; and this probably is true, because the diamond-fields are sufficiently extensive to afford equal chances of ruining themselves to any more miners than are now at work. The interest of the settled portions of the colony in attracting immigrants is obvious. The dealers in its towns will sell stores to them at high prices as they proceed to the diggings, and will buy hundreds of them at low prices as they return. A little pamphlet containing information for emigrants to South Africa has been published by Messrs. Silver and Co. of Cornhill, and if they do not keep a poet, apparently keep a prose-writer upon physical geography and natural history. In this pamphlet are collected various letters in which both sides of the question are fairly stated. "As to the results of working much harder than any British convict under a burning sun upon the simplest fare, and surrounded by the waifs and strays of both black and white society, the average earnings appear to come up to about £200 a year. Of course there is a chance of obtaining a great prize, one of which the public always hear; but of those who have spent their uttermost farthing, and worked like galley-slaves for many months, barely subsisting on the most meagre fare, and who quietly retire, scarcely liking to own to their failure, no one ever hears." Thus is the question stated by a writer. Another puts it neatly thus:—"You may make a fortune in England, but it is quite possible you may here." The writer says that five men in a hundred make a small fortune of money; five more may, and probably do, pay their expenses; the ninety others do not pay expenses. "I would strongly advise those who have any permanent employment to stick to it, even though the pay attached be small. If a man has no fixed employment, and has not money to pay his passage out to the colony, to buy tents and oxen, carts, tools, and provisions for a year, and also, if unsuccessful, money enough to get back to his home, and if he has a stout heart and a good constitution, by all means let such a man come out. He may pick up a fortune at the point of his pick, but he may also in a few months and find himself poorer than when he started. But "let no man leave employment to come out." The class of people most likely to be dazzled by the prospects of the diamond-diggings are clerks and shopmen. Let them stick to the desk, which they understand, and not to the mining, which they know nothing of. This advice was given years ago in reference to the California and Australian gold diggings, but for the most part unheeding ears. In case a very young man has no employment at the diggings, fails and returns to England, he will probably have acquired habits inconsistent with industry at home. Another writer describes the circumstances of the diggings thus:—"The diamond-fields are claimed by both the Free State and the Transvaal Republics, also by a native chief; but the question practically solved the question by establishing a republic of their own, very much after the manner of the original gold-diggings". The government of the country, under whatever flag conducted, is ex post facto. On arriving, a newcomer obtains a licence, and a committee on paying half-a-crown, which entitles him to a "claim" of ground wherever he may find unoccupied, and also a slice of frontage to the river, where he can wash the earth obtained from the banks. The rules and regulations for the Diamond-Fields may well excite envy. Much more complicated legislation. The happy inhabitants are able to declare that any one who is proved to have taken a diamond from another shall be considered as a thief, and hanged." They need not trouble themselves about prisons, for they can cast out their enemies only as they throw the earth from the river. The expelled digger must starve, and if he steals, the rough justice of the earlier settlers will be felt by him. We hear that the diamonds of Klipdrift and Hebron are capable of expelling thieves. It should be mentioned that diggings are rightly called "fields," as they are in many undulating country along the river, and do not at all resemble the deep holes in which diamonds were obtained by rolling the soil, to be afterwards lifted in the form of beef. But perhaps the pieces of beef are the importance of the commissariat adventures to the diggings. An intending digger should be handy at shooting, fishing, and cooking, and he must be able during his journey from the coast to the diggings to learn to drive oxen and speak the Zulu language. If he can do all this, he is the sort of man who will certainly make a living, and perhaps a fortune, in this new branch of industry. If a young man has neither employment nor the prospect of it at home, and if he can raise £100 for outfit and passage-money, and has health, strength, courage, and above all, patience and sobriety, he had far better go to the diggings than remain idling at home. If, in short, he carries with him the virtues which produce success at home, he will probably succeed abroad. One thing, at least, seems certain—that for a long time to come diamonds will be found by those who seek them diligently.

THE UNGALLANT SCOTCH.

AN adjourned general meeting of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh was held in that city on Monday, Jan. 16, to consider Professor Charteris's motion in regard to the admission of lady students to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. The meeting was very noisy and excited. After speeches from the Lord Provost, Professors Charteris and Christison, Mr. A. Nicholson and Sir James Coxe, Miss Nicholls begged a hearing on behalf of 1326 ladies, of whom 201 were donors or subscribers to the infirmary. She was continuously interrupted and hissed. Professor Muirhead then moved a resolution, the effect of which would be to shelve the question of admitting females to clinical instruction. In the course of his remarks he said, on the authority of Miss Blake, that in a female medical school in America the students became so degraded that no woman with a spark of self-respect could attend it. After an amendment from Mr. D. M'Laren, favourable to the admission of female students, Miss Blake rose, and in spite of much hissing, jeers, and interruptions, managed to make the following speech:—My lord, ladies, and gentlemen—I have been waiting for more than a hour, not to make a speech, for that I do not intend to do. (Interruption.) More than an hour has been taken up by two speeches against us (Renewed interruption.) I wish simply to give an absolute and unqualified denial of Professor Muirhead's statement respecting me. (Oh, oh; hisses and laughter.) I never made the statement that he asserted, and I never could have made it, for during my visit to America I never spent one whole session in any medical college whatever. It is true that I studied for two years in a woman's hospital, and my experience there made me long more and more to see women in charge of their own sex; and it was my experience in that hospital, and my knowledge of the ladies connected with it, that made me devote my life to the getting of a medical education for myself and to help to get it for every woman. It is not necessary for me to repeat that I never spent two years in a college in America, that I never told Professor Muirhead that the women there had so deteriorated that I could not study with them—(hisses and laughter)—that, on the contrary, some of the friends of whom I am proudest to-day are women doctors of America—women who have been educated there entirely. Many of them I could name. Some of them have hardly any equals, and certainly no superiors. The reason why I left America had no connection whatever with the college or hospital, but depended simply on a family affliction. For that reason I was unable to continue my studies in America, for that reason I was driven to get education in England, in Europe, or anywhere, and for that reason I and others came to appeal to the greatest medical school in Great Britain. (Interruption, and cries of "No butter," and laughter.) You have always welcomed those that were driven from other countries by University Test Bills and other forms of bigotry. We come to your college, and we ask you to show the same generosity to us as you have shown already to many men who have been driven here in times past. The father of one member of the present class, being a Nonconformist, was in 1833 compelled to leave England and come here to study. (Cries of "Name," and interruption.)

Professor Muirhead—I am sure there is not one individual in this meeting but will give me credit for having stated what, according to my recollection, took place two years ago between Miss Jex Blake and myself, was absolutely correct. If I have made a mistake, or if my memory has failed me, I beg to apologise and assure her that it was purely unintentional. (Applause, hisses, and laughter.)

After some confusion a vote was taken, when there were for Professor Charteris's motion, 193; for Professor Muirhead's amendment, 211. The amendment of Professor Muirhead was thus carried by a majority of 18.

THE SIEGE OF BELFORT.

THE *Staats Anzeiger* gives the following account of the siege of Belfort:—

"The siege corps was at first, considering the strength of the fortress, numerically weak, but it has been gradually reinforced. It consists for the most part of Prussian divisions, but includes some South German ones, all under the command of the Prussian General Treskow. The first line of investment is composed of outposts and the second of the bulk of the army, while the necessary *etappen* route is also secured. The outpost line extends to about 30 kilometres, or 15 to 18 miles, and embraces most of the villages nearest to the fortress. In this circle the siege artillery is placed. The village of Essert, west of Belfort, is to a great degree commanded by the guns of the fortress, owing to which the entire population of the village have fled into Belfort or more distant villages. Up to the present time shots of above 120 pounds weight have been used, the projectiles of marine cannon, which carry about 12,000 paces, and of which some of the fortress artillery of the place consists. The batteries of the besiegers are about 7,500 paces from the fort and 10,000 from the citadel. The outer circle, within which the bulk of the troops are cantoned, has a circumference of nearly 50 kilometres, or 27 to 30 miles. The cantonments are chiefly miserable villages, in which, except the church, the residences of the priest and Mayor, and the school, the buildings are very rude. Both lines are secured by the *etappen* route, which is about 48 miles long, and chiefly consists of communal and departmental roads, which, though capitally constructed, have fallen, through much traffic and continuous wet weather, into very bad condition. The distances and extent of the siege lines will give one some idea of the difficulties involved in the victualling of the troops and the transport of the guns and ammunition. These difficulties are at present aggravated through the communication between Mulhausen and La Chapelle being only partially carried on by railway. Beyond Dannemarke waggons have to be employed. In spite of the advance of the hostile corps, the siege has suffered no interruption, but has rather been prosecuted of late with renewed vigour, as evidenced by the storming of the village of Danjustin in the night of the 8th. The enemy has lost an important position by the including of this otherwise unimportant place in our lines. The success of the besieging corps was also the greater through the capture, with only slight loss, of two staff and 86 other officers, and 700 men."

THE PACIFIC ROUTE.

(*Boston Daily Advertiser*, Nov. 19.)

THE illusion of the great American desert had its first blow when the railroad surveys in 1867 were made. So deeply rooted was the popular belief that a large portion of our western territories was doomed to eternal desolation, that in spite of the surveys, the old superstition still has a strong hold on the public mind. Travellers ride across the plains with the "desert" theory fixed in their minds, but they never see it. Exploring parties venture out with some misgiving whether the vast expanse of uninhabited territory contains anything to reward them for their pains. When they get there, the traditional desert disappears. The gigantic weeds and sunflowers, which the first explorers of Central Kansas found pouring their cheap luxuriance over the whole land, revealed to their prophetic souls a vision of something better, and already, everywhere within sight of the river bottoms, those neglected acres are beginning to flourish like a garden. Farther on in the very centre of the "desert," where the forests disappear and the watercourses are dry the greater part of the year, where, according to the geographers, "no salutary plant takes root, no verdure quickens," nutritious grasses abound, taking their life from the soil, and offering support in all seasons to the innumerable herds of cattle which the increasing population of the continent will require. Take the southern route, for example, now traversed from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains by the Kansas Pacific Railway. Through Central Kansas, where the "desert" begins, explorers and travellers have found the rank vegetation pertaining to reach alluvial districts; the bottom lands occupied with a heavy growth of forest trees, including the elm, black walnut, hackberry, ash and cotton-wood; and the uplands supporting rank prairie grasses and a variety of plants. Farther west the forests disappear except by the moist margins of constant streams, and buffalo grass takes the place of the rank prairie soil.

The dryness and barrenness increases as you go westward but in the dryest and most barren region there is still a "growth of nutritious grasses which in the summer rainy season assumes a dull verdure, and in the succeeding dry season is converted into a nutritious hay." Here also it is possible, under favourable circumstances, to pursue ordinary agriculture, without expensive artificial aids to nature, as was shown by the specimens of wheat grown this summer without irrigation at Carlyle Station, in the midst of the Great Plains, and shown at the meeting of the Boston Board of Trade in October. The little that has been done already by the employés of the railroad or by the settlers drawn thither by adventure or stress of fortune, has encouraged the managers of the road to try the experiment of plantations on a larger scale, from which they hope with good reason to obtain trees and abundant crops in due time far beyond the traditional western line of civilization. But the chief hope of all that region is in its vast and inexhaustible grazing fields open summer and winter, the light snows presenting no obstacles to the ruminant animals which are already pouring northward from Texas and New Mexico to the region of railroads and civilized life. The Indian and the buffalo are disappearing; and, under whatever policy the government may adopt they will at no distant day go out of sight altogether. Enterprising men from the eastern and middle States have already taken advantage of the great change which is passing over that section, and are filling the plains of Western Kansas and Wyoming, as well as the mountain parks of Colorado, with animals which, in a year or two, will supply the markets east of the Mississippi. Stock yards are now established all along [illegible] Kansas Pacific road, and no business c[illegible] intense than that which seeks to con[illegible] of Texas and the plains. The eastern markets, and indeed consumers of beef everywhere, are interested in the growth of this trade, and in every thing which increases the facility of transportation between the new grazing fields and the old and populous States.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1191	Robert Kerr	Sept. 22
1337	Baron Macauley	Sept. 29
980	Barlonga, Williams	
784	Norwood	Nov. 9
1409	Sylvia, Telbury	Oct. 7
1040	Bonnie Dundee, Cormor	Nov. 10
2198	Tennyson, Hawkins	Oct. 8
782	Niobe	
1594	Euxine, Harington—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 14
1166	Rialto, Babot	Oct. 14
1271	Auethrea, Lamont	Oct. 17
993	Antrim, O'Neill	Oct. 18
1439	Melpemone, Whiting	Oct. 26
1067	May Queen, Ross	Jan. 7
1181	Oberon, Tovill	
1225	Western Belle, Smith	Oct. 19
682	Doxford, Robertson	Oct. 31
1033	Sam Mendal, Murdoch	
1861	Ambrose, Carmell—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 26
909	City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 27
1237	Macedon, Widdicombe	Oct. 16
1288	Annot Lyle, Yee	
987	Red Cross	Nov. 18
1348	Ashgrove, Fullerton.	Nov. 4
1184	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 10
1289	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Nov. 5
1456	Algonquin, Jones	Nov. 24
1165	Gatineau, Cummings	Nov. 4
1324	Juventa, Holmes	Nov. 26
1481	White Jacket, Johnson	Nov. 11
1310	William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 10
1037	Sir C. Napier, Mossy—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 24
1498	Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 12
1340	Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 26
1117	Glenduror, Cornewall	Oct. 7
1248	Nelson, Rands	Oct. 1
547	Tyrol, Ovens	Nov. 1
1193	Thunderbolt	Nov. 10
1118	Helen Scott	Nov. 17
869	Lolla Rookh	Nov. 17
1088	St. Fillans, Nelson	Nov. 21
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey	
1339	Hydrabad, Holmewood	Dec. 9
1265	British India, Lapan	Dec. 20
1355	Sir Mandeville, Mathias	
1052	Compta, Logan	Dec. 20
1319	Cavour, Murphy	Dec. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock	
996	Brannstone, Owles	Dec. 28
599	Index, Kerr	Dec 12
1417	Ordlamme, Hughes	Dec. 9
1704	Per-is, Hargrove	Dec. 3
1458	Royal George, Hogg	
1329	Princess Alexandra, Rowe	Jan. 7
1471	Conflict, Deas	Jan. 7
1156	Cherooke	Jan. 7
1125	Wolfville	Jan. 7
1243	Quorn	Jan. 7
895	Gilders	Jan. 7
1366	Sleswig Bride, Hanssen	Jan. 7
1431	Charles Ball, Chapman	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	H. M. S. Magdala (s), Jarvis	Nov. 18
	H. M. S. Magpie	

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

762	Stirling (s), Blake	Jan 15
1600	Lorne (s)	
1884	Emblehope (s)	
1209	North Tyne (s), Richard	

FROM LONDON.

468	Anazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 18
1145	Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1292	Prince Oscar	
1164	Robinson Crusoe	
1174	Millwall, Scale	
995	Glenduror, Cornwall	Oct. 7
1190	City of Seringapatam	
267	British Consul	
1365	Lord Canning, M'Diarmed	Dec. 15
1778	Flying Venus, Symington	Dec. 1
1416	Haddon Hall, Faithful	Jan. 7
1465	Lord Canning, Benkey	Jan. 9

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1191	Arabia (s)—Volkart Brothers	
1750	Singapore (s)—W. and A. Graham & Co.	Jan. 5
851	Eldon (s)	
1150	Cartago Nova (s)	
1138	Stowell (s)	
	Thomas Wilson (s)	
1008	Berar (s), Lunham	
1284	Otterburn (s)	

FROM NEWPORT.

385	Jourdain, Arnandean	Nov. 9
1190	Seaforth, Woodward	Oct. 9
1197	Euterpe, Cosens	
1094	Rinaldo	Dec. 1

FROM CALCUTTA.

930	Hindoostan	
800	Regina	
1125	Munsoorie	
910	City of Brussels (s)—Finlay, Muir & Co.	
1064	Cardova (s)—Wallace & Co.	
506	Amieus	
660	Formosa	
1393	Benares	
933	St. Bernard	
919	Alabamah	
820	Omer Pasha	

FROM CLYDE.

1216	Challenge—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 16
1439	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
1195	City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 10
1199	Colombo, Macmillan	
717	Berlice, Latto	Nov. 17
893	City of Pekin, Hunter	Nov. 18
986	City of Nankin, Muir	
1011	City of Berlin, Muir	Dec. 2
955	Andaman, Asplet	Dec. 5
1094	Daniel Rankin	
	Hannah Law	
813	City of Dublin	
	Isabella Kerr	

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1600	City of Poonah (s), Smith	Nov. 25

FROM BORDEAUX.

406	Europe, Duhalles—(put back leaky)	

FROM CARDIFF.

583	Invidia, Avelline	
1495	Jeypore, McMillan	
776	Blackwater	Oct. 28
1180	Sanopareil, Macalpins	Nov. 3
1090	British Sceptre	Nov. 5
1393	British Commodore Queen	Nov. 2

FROM NEWCASTLE.

757	Berlin, Small	
600	Niard	
779	Johanna	
819	Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 20
1193	Elizabeth Fry	
494	Kingdom O'Fife	
948	Marian Moor	
1127	Mic Mac	
1066	Sandborough	

FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

1043	Springfield, Dwight—Farnham & Co.	Dec. 21
1302	Varuna, Clare—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 24
1149	Palm Tree—L. A. & A. Co.	Dec. 6
1090	Romania—Reunie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 18
838	Lepanto	Oct. 26
787	Caldera, Maxted	Dec. 26
1279	Kirkwood	Dec. 14

FROM SUNDERLAND.

372	Derwent, Dunn	Oct. 5
457	Sarah, Watson	
	Bride, Henderson	Nov. 18
	Aracara	Oct. 19

FROM SHIELDS.

1074	May Queen	Oct. 3
1990	G. M. Cairns, Brodie	
981	Princess Somawatty, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1019	Princess Dugmar, Lewis—Reunie, Scovell & Co.	
594	Acacia	Oct. 10
900	Ardbeg Hobson	Nov. 8
	J. L. Hall	Dec. 13
579	Alfred the Great, Crain	

FROM RANGOON.

1107	Napier Minto	
354	Migrator	
938	Louisa	

FROM TYNE.

1080	Americana, France	

FROM HONGKONG.

563	Faise Allum	

FROM GENOA VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1230	Persia (s)	

FROM SINGAPORE.

	Nada (s)	
980	Una (s)	

FROM MAURITIUS.

322	Hopeful	
111	Jalawar	

FROM ADEN.

2179	Calcutta, Maxwell	

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other kinds. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

[illegible] ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1869, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tartatan and Fulle Tartatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 80 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 12 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tartatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 60, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 10 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Pans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 28 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 14.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Rs 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for boarding wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Barnatta, Alpace, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crê